

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1833.

NO. 40.

From the New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.....NO. 6.

We have assumed the position that the soil of New England is not unfavorable to the growth of wheat; and though, as in other places, it is exposed to various accidents and diseases, yet there is no substantial ground for being discouraged in its cultivation. There is nothing in the soil or climate, as yet ascertained, that forbids its growth. We do not pretend that the old and worn out soils of New England are to be compared to the virgin soils of newly cleared countries, or to the rich alluvions of the western states. We do not pretend that our soil is peculiarly favorable to its growth; or that it can be raised at as little expense as in many parts of the country; though much of the land in Maine, we know from personal observation, is eminently propitious to its culture; but we believe that on most of our farms, some portion of land may be devoted to this cultivation with success and advantage; and as good flour has been made from wheat grown in New England as was ever produced in any part of the country. Rye is doubtless a more sure crop; Indian corn a much more sure, and under good cultivation, not a less valuable crop; but wheat should have a place in our husbandry; and every farmer who is not very unfavorably situated, should attempt to produce enough at least for his own consumption. The crops in Massachusetts, from facts already adduced, it is apparent, have averaged more than twenty bushels to the acre; and some have risen as high as fifty. Now the average crop throughout the world as stated by Armstrong, is not higher than seven or eight bushels. There seems then to be the strongest motives to make this valuable cultivation matter of particular inquiry, observation, and experiment, that it may be carried to that degree of improvement of which it is susceptible.

I have already extended my communications much beyond what I at first designed; and there remains now but one topic upon which I shall offer any farther remarks; that is, the selection of seed for sowing.

The earliest kind of wheat is to be chosen, and in this matter there is a great difference. The red chaffed wheat and the bearded, has been, from the best observation made, less liable to blast than the white

flint and the thick chaffed varieties; and it is important in the next place to choose the fairest and healthiest seed. It is an opinion prevalent in many parts of the country, that blighted wheat is equally good for seed as the fair and perfect grain. Indeed, I have been informed that some farmers have actually changed their sound and full seed for that which was blighted, as the latter was cheaper, and from the greater number of grains to a bushel would go farther. This practice has been sanctioned and encouraged by as high an authority as that of Sir Joseph Banks; but both reason and experiment loudly condemn the practice. Who expects to get as good a product from small and half ripened potatoes as from those which are fair and fully grown? and so in respect to other seeds. Who would take his moist diminutive, half grown, stunted, and deformed animals, for the purpose of raising from them an improved stock; and who does not know that by such a choice the race must inevitably become deteriorated? Why does not the analogy apply equally to wheat? The matter, however, has been put beyond a question by a most valuable experiment on record.

"The late Benjamin Bell, Esq. in Oct. 1783, sowed a field of twelve acres at Huntrillin, Roxburghshire, with 54 bushels of wheat, of which 12 bushels were the best that could be procured in the London market of crop 1783, 30 bushels were from East Lothian of crop 1783, 6 bushels the best wheat in the London market of crop 1782, and 6 bushels produced near Edinburgh in the year 1782. It must be remembered that 1782 was a season generally unfavorable to raising wheat in perfection; but that in 1783 the grain was sound and of good quality. The field on which these parcels of wheat were sown had been well fallowed, was equally manured with dung, and the whole of these seeds were sown in the beginning of Oct. all of them having been washed in strong brine, and afterwards dried with powdered quicklime. The English seed of crop 1783 was sown on one side of the field; three bushels of the Mid-Lothian seed of crop 1782 were sown in the next three ridges; in this succeeded the English seed crop of 1782; then the East Lothian wheat of crop 1783; and lastly, the remaining 3 bushels of Mid-Lothian seed crop 1782.

"The field being all in good condition, the wheat appeared early above ground; and the shoots were every where strong except on those ridges which were sown with the Mid-Lothian seed crop of 1782, on which the plants were weak and not very numerous; neither did they spread or tiller like the others; so that during the winter and spring months, the wheat on these ridges had a weak appearance; on harvesting, the straw was thin and short; and the ears were short and small, the grain likewise being not so large nor heavy as on the other parts of the field. On being threshed and measured, the produce of the 12 bushels of seed, crop 1782, both the London and Mid-Lothian taken together, was only 66 bushels, or 5 1-2 after one. The produce of the rest of the field was fully 15 bushels for every bushel of seed. The difference in value was also considerable, as the produce of the seed from 1782 sold almost a shilling the bushel lower than the other. On the whole, it seems the safest plan, to use none but good seed, and to avoid as much as possible the seed of wheat that has been infected with any disorder."

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, 26th Aug. 1833.

* Sinclair's General Report, Vol. I. p. 479.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—The inclosed extract contains many useful hints, and if it has not already been copied into your paper, would it not be useful to publish it; as this is about the time that farmers are taking in their vegetables for winter, and it is of importance that the cellar should be clean in order to produce as pure an atmosphere as possible to prevent the vegetables from rotting.

M. S.

The following is from an able paper on Malignant Cholera, written by Dr Waterhouse, and published in a late No. of the Boston Courier.

Cellars, particularly in the country, are the most obnoxious apartment in our dwelling houses. They are too often crammed with the winter stock of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, and cabbages. The remnants of these articles die and rot in April and May, and that storehouse of pernicious vapors under our nose, lungs, & stomach, than which few things are so unwholesome, we endure for many weeks. This deleterious air fills first our parlors, and all the lower rooms of the house, and thence ascending, it fills the sleeping chambers, and naturally rises to the garrets, filling in fact the whole house, even the most lofty ones. I have known the very bedclothes smell the cellar, the effluvia of dead vegetables, as pernicious to human life as the effluvia of a

dead body. If this foul air could receive and retain the colors of impurity, like water, we should see the air of parlors and bed chambers tinged with an unwholesome vapor. Most people, particularly invalids, seem to take care to keep all this slow poison to themselves by confining, with a miserly care, all this effluvia to themselves and family; and the more languid, qualmish, dyspeptical they feel, with stupid, muddling headach, and diminished appetite, the closer they confine themselves to the original cause of their disagreeable feelings. Instead of lighting a fire in July or August, (while *Sirius*, or the dog star reigns,) to carry the foul air up chimney, and so into the wide atmosphere, they take bitters, drink soda water, a little brandy, or so, to correct a foul cellar, and a contaminated parlor and bedchamber. At night they shut up the house tight, and go to sleep over a renewed column of mephitic air, accumulated in a store house made below the surface of the ground. Anxious mothers take care that their daughters should not catch cold, by being exposed to the vital air, but immerse them in an atmosphere rising up from a foul cellar, replete with effluvia from old cider barrels, beef and pork pickle wet and rotting boards, and other *et ceteras* not to be named, and then wonder how their children get sick, lose their appetites, become pale, and sink under typhus fevers, or waste away in consumption. My wonder is they live so healthy and so long.

If I have been too particular, my excuse is, that I have been stimulated to be thus explicit by an unknown correspondent. A blaze of ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, made of fagots or any other light materials, will do more than the ventilation of doors and windows for hours. The air passes up the chimney rises above the house and mixes with the wide atmosphere; while that from windows and doors may return again whence it came.

B. W.

Cambridge, Sept. 1832.

West Somerset County Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of the Premiums awarded by the several committees of the West Somerset county Agricultural Society, and the names of the persons to whom the same were awarded at the Cattle Show of said Society, held at Anson, on the 2d day of October inst.

David Bronson, best Stud Horse,	\$5 00
William Hilton, best Mare Colt,	3 00
Samuel Smith, best Bull,	5 00
Luke Houghton, 2d best Bull,	4 00
Sullivan Pullen, 3d do do	3 00
Asa W. Moore, 4th do do	2 00
Sumner Bixby, best Bull Calf,	3 00
Francis Caldwell, 2d best Bull Calf,	2 00
Orrin Tinkham, 3d do do do	1 50
Sumner Bixby, best Cow,	3 00
Francis Caldwell, 2d best Cow,	2 00
Orrin Tinkham, Jr. best 2 year old Heifer	1 50
Ariel Tinkham, best 1 year old Heifer,	1 00
Thomas Houghton, Jr. Cow making most	
Butter in June—36½ pounds,	3 00
David M. Lane, best working Oxen,	4 00
Elihu Thompson, 2d do.	3 00
James Heald, best 3 year old Steers,	3 00
Sullivan Pullen, 2d best 3 year old steers,	2 00
Josiah Paine, Buck,	2 00
Elijah Wilson, do	1 00
James Heald, best Ewes,	2 00
Timothy Williams, best Boar,	3 00
Orrin Tinkham, 2d do	2 00
Reuben Dinsmore, best Cheese,	2 00
Sumner Bixby, 2d best Cheese,	1 50
Cyrus Pullen, best Butter,	3 00
James Dinsmore, 2d best Butter,	1 50
Sumner Bixby, 3d best Butter,	1 50
Joel Fletcher, best Plough,	2 00
Esau Savago, Lot of Horse Shoes,	1 00
James M. Wilder, best Windsor Chairs,	1 00

Herbert Savage, best Wagon, 3 00
 William Cornforth, best Fulled Cloth, 2 00
 Sumner Bixby, best undressed Cloth, 1 00
 Joel Fletcher, best Carpet, 2 00
 Rodney Collins, best Flannel, 1 00
 Hiram Smiley, best Boots, 2 00
 Goff More, Jr. best Saddle, 2 00
 Same best Sleigh Harness, 2 00
 Robert Dinsmore, best Sole Leather, 1 00
 Eli Dinsmore, best Calf Skin, 1 00
 Lydia Cornforth, Stocking, (gratuity) 50

GEO. C. GETCHELL, Sec'y.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1832.

BLOODY MILK.

A correspondent wishes to know, what will cure his cow of a disease in one quarter of her udder, which causes her to give bloody milk. He states, that there is no swelling or change of appearance in the part, but that from that quarter, the fluid given, is nearly pure or fresh blood. If any of our readers know of a remedy for this evil we should be really obliged to them for a communication to that effect. Garget has been applied to the brisket without relief.

Probably there is a loss of action in the part, which prevents the formation of milk. As we look upon it, the udder is a large gland or collection of glands, the office of which is, to secrete or separate milk from the blood which is conveyed to it. Now, if by any disorder the action of this glandular body is suspended, little or no milk will be formed or secreted from the blood, and it will pass out when pressed, in the form of blood or bloody matter. If we are right in our conjecture, the remedy must be to apply something that will stimulate and excite an action in the parts, some stimulating application as bathing it with spirits of turpentine or with oil in which have been steeped some blistering flies, or a plaster of wax, or something of that nature, together with giving the animal a drench of scalded bran and plenty of salt to correct the bowels or digestive organs, &c. We have not seen the animal, and may be mistaken in our notions, but from present impressions, cannot prescribe any thing better. We should be pleased to receive any ideas upon the subject from any one, and not only upon that subject particularly, but upon any disease or diseases to which cattle are liable.

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW BREED OF HOGS.—

We are informed that Gen. Robinson, a gentleman to whom the farmers in this section of the country are indebted for some of their best breed of stock, has procured from Greenland, N. H. a pair of Hogs, of what are there well

known as the "Pierce breed." This breed has become somewhat celebrated in that part of the country, and have been highly recommended by those well skilled in breeding this animal. We are happy to hear of the introduction of this breed, as the opportunities for farmers to select and improve will be greater, and we trust the spirit of improvement will increase with the increase of the facilities for crossing our animals which may, either by carelessness or inattention, have degenerated. These hogs will be kept on his farm at Waterville.

In a letter received from him upon the subject of hogs, he says:—

"I have noticed several communications in the 'Maine Farmer' on the subject of swine, and particularly the destruction of young pigs by the mother. One writer has pointed to the true remedy, to wit: to feed the sow with salt pork in slices before and near the time of farrowing, which may be known by her preparing a nest or bed for the purpose. I have practised this method for many years and never knew or heard an instance in which it failed."

WHEAT.—The writer on the "culture of wheat," whose numbers we have copied from the New England Farmer, pays our soil in Maine a compliment in regard to its fitness for wheat. We hope that some of our farmers, who think that wheat cannot be grown to advantage in this State will read it, and practice accordingly.

In one respect we have a very important advantage over more southern climates. At the South, it is very difficult to keep flour from becoming sour, if kept any considerable time, say a year. But we are very little troubled with this change. We last year examined a barrel, that had been shut up in the hold of a vessel all winter, and the vessel frozen in the river, in the spring it was taken out and stored in a store for the most of the summer. It was not changed at all in its qualities, being perfectly sweet. We also once examined some, which had been kept in a store loft during the most of a year. This had not changed, and we believe that flour manufactured here, or that is fresh when brought here from Virginia or New York, will keep perfectly sweet, without our taking any precaution to preserve it.

BEES.—Our correspondent who makes enquiries respecting Bees, is informed that we will answer his queries in our next.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—Potatoes are justly esteemed as one of the most important vegetable productions of our State, entering largely into the support of man and beast. It is however peculiar to this vegetable to retain its wholesome,

farinaceous qualities, but for a short season.—Eight or ten months, at most, is sufficient to render them strong, rancid, unpalatable, and even unwholesome. The reason is this: during the germination of plants, the fecula or starch, which is nutritive and healthy, is converted into sugar. Frost bitten potatoes, by the spontaneous conversion of the starch into sugar, becomes unsavory, and of course unfit for food.

Now I wonder, among the thousand and one discoveries which are making for the comfort and benefit of man, that no method has been sought out to preserve potatoes in a sound, fresh, and wholesome state, beyond the short period of a few months. Many throw away large quantities in June and July, believing them to be profitable for neither man or beast. I admit this to be wrong, for they may be profitably given to cattle and swine while they are nutritious and wholesome.

I am led to these remarks by reading the story of a man who had kept charcoal in his cellar during the summer: in the fall he deposited a large quantity of potatoes upon the coal dust, which remained at the bottom of his cellar—in the spring they were as sound, fresh and unsprouted as when first put in. I shall not attempt to prove the correctness of this story by argument, but we know that charcoal attracts water from the air and strongly retains it—that it is usefully employed in correcting the bad smell of putrid water—that it has the quality of rendering any putrid substance sweet, and preserving animal substances from putrefaction, &c.

I think therefore, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the coal dust prevented their sprouting, by absorbing a certain quantity of water not only from the air but also from the potatoes, thereby preserving them in the fresh state abovementioned. Whether this be the cause or not, it is immaterial if the effect is produced. It is very evident that if we can preserve them from sprouting on the one hand, and drying up on the other, our object is gained; and should it be found on trial, that charcoal will ACTUALLY preserve them in a fresh unchanged state, beyond the ordinary time, it will enhance the value of this article most essentially.

I hope some of your readers may take this subject under consideration, it may lead to important results.

Oct. 15, 1833.

CAROLUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OXEN.

The chairman of the committee on Working Oxen and Steers, for the Kennebec Co. Agr. Society, says in his late report, "We think there ought to have been another premium offered on Steers."

Now that gentleman is no doubt sufficiently acquainted with the laws of this Society, to know that it is the duty of the Trustees to divide the whole amount of money offered in premiums, in such a manner as they should think proper, between the three Standing committees, viz: Agriculture, Stock, and Manufactures.—These committees are to offer the money given to their several departments, in premiums, in such a way as their judgement shall dictate;

but have no power to go beyond the AMOUNT allowed them by the Trustees.

I would frankly enquire of the gentleman abovementioned, to whom he imparts the blame of not offering another premium on Steers?—If he charges the blame to the Standing Committee, I should like to have him point out the WAYS AND MEANS by which the amount that he thinks "ought to have been offered" in this "other premium," should have been obtained. One of the Standing Committee on Stock.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—Your correspondent who signs himself "Observe J. C. X.," has some remarks toward the close of his communication, in your 39th number, which I hope he will be obliging enough to explain in a future communication.

I allude to his remarks respecting the 'vegetable kingdom having sensation sufficient to render it capable of a degree of enjoyment.' This, Sir, is a new idea to me, and although I give him credit for his new and brilliant thought, thus expressed, yet he will pardon me if I so far doubt, as to request him to advance his logic on the subject, which he seems to suppose is at hand.

I have been in the habit of supposing, that enjoyment and the reverse, is confined to the mind, and that of course none but those animals, which are possessed of mind, could enjoy, or feel pain. In support of this, my idea, I have seen a man in great pain from a wound, fall into the water, and if he there continued until his mind became benumbed or extinct, his pain ceased; but when taken out and reanimated so that his mind became active, for sensitive, his pain returned, known only by his mind, although the wound might be and actually was the cause of his disagreeable sensation of mind. I admit that the smallest Animalcule discovered through the best magnifying glass is capable of enjoyment, and the reverse; but I see not how your correspondent can prove his theory, but by supposing, that the whole vegetable kingdom is composed of animalcule, ten million thousand of which compose the largest trees: if so, they must be very hardy to endure the cold winters of Maine. Here I stop for his explanation.

A FRIEND.

Mr. Editor,—Do we farmers, enough consider what our farms are best suited for?—Some it may be, are arable, and breadstuff may be raised on them to advantage—some rocky, suitable for grazing, or raising stock—some wet, and of course more suitable for mowing, &c. If farmers would more heed what kind of vegetables their farms are calculated to produce, it is believed we should not so often commit a kind of rape on our soil, by forcing it to do what is unnatural. By conducting in this way, we shall always labor to disadvantage, and be poorly rewarded for our troubles, not to say folly.

CONSIDERATION.

From the Genesee Farmer.

PLUM TREES.

Many of our plum trees, from causes which we shall not now stop to investigate, shed their leaves entirely in August. The effect of this premature defoliation has been not only to stop the growth

of wood, but to suspend the maturing of the fruit where it had not already been gathered. The plums have not since increased in size, nor improved in flavor, otherwise than they would have done if plucked and laid in the sun. The plain inference is, that the leaves are as indispensable to the growth and perfect maturity of the fruit, as they are to the enlargement and extension of the wood. The fact applied to corn, must show that the practice of topping it, before the grain is matured, is manifestly bad—as it can gain nothing after it is deprived of the upper leaves, which are destined to supply it with food.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MANURES.

We have uniformly recommended, that dung should be ploughed in, and not applied as a top-dressing, to the surface. This has been said in regard to long or unfermented dung, in which state we have considered it far most beneficial for the farmer to apply it. And the reasons are these: The gasses which are evolved by fermentation, and which constitute a food for plants, are specifically lighter than the atmosphere, and consequently escape, and are lost, if the fermentation takes place upon the surface; but are arrested by the soil, and fed to the crop, if the fermentation takes place under the soil. Besides if the heat generated by the process, warms the recumbent soil, and renders it more pervious to heat and moisture. But these reasons do not apply to manure upon which fermentation has exhausted its powers. This has lost its gasses, and its fertilizing properties consist of ponderous substances, which have a tendency to settle, and which the rains carry into the soil. To bury these below the range of the roots, would afford very little benefit to the crop. Rotted dung, therefore, may be beneficially applied to the surface, like lime, or concentrated manure, and slightly buried with the harrow. Upon winter crops, and a clay soil, rotted dung, superficially buried, serves often to protect grain from the severity of the weather, and to give it a vigorous start in spring. Nor is there any sensible loss, when dung has rotted in the yard, in applying it as a top dressing to grass grounds, particularly in autumn.

SILK.

Nurseries of mulberries have been planted by some enterprising young men of our country for the purpose of attempting the manufacture of silk. We see no reason why such undertakings may not prove successful. One fact is certain; if the mulberries will grow, silk may be made here as well as elsewhere. Perhaps there is some doubt whether the mulberry will grow into large trees, except in favored positions, on account of the intensity of our winters. But we understand this is not necessary, as silk-worms have been fed with the same, or less expense, from small trees planted thickly together. Many individuals in all parts of the country are manufacturing silk with immense profit, and in sections too, far less favored than our own. Mulberry plantations are rapidly increasing from Maine to Louisiana, and perhaps the day is not far distant when silk will cease to be an article of importation.—Cortland Advertiser.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—Will some one who has cultivated HEMP inform us through the medium of the Farmer, whether it is a profitable crop for farmers to go into, all things considered. An answer will very much oblige ENQUIRER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th & 19th of September, 1833.

To the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Agr. Society.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, to whom was referred the examination of Shoe thread, cheese Press, Churn, Paint Brushes, Calf skins, Morocco, Brooms, and Floor Brushes, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report—

Your committee have to regret that of all the articles above enumerated, only one Cheese press and Churn were entered for premiums. Daniel McDuffe entered a cheese press which we consider cheap and convenient—preferable to any thing of the kind that has fallen under our observation; and we can cheerfully recommend it to the public; and would also recommend that Mr. McDuffe receive the premium offered by your Society.

Mr. Joseph A. Metcalf presented the only Churn examined by your committee, and that was of the model of Swett's patent. Your committee were not much pleased with and had some doubts whether it was really an improvement, or entitled to the society's premium.

But as our watch words are improvement and onward, we should not feel justified in saying that it is not an improvement for the better, and would, therefore, recommend that Mr. Metcalf receive the society's premium for his churn.

All of which is respectfully submitted

DUDLEY MOODY, per order.

To the Trustees of the Kenn. Co. Agr. Society.

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the examination of Fulled Cloth, Flannel, Sheeting, Cotton and Linen Table Linen, Counterpanes, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Yarn, Linen sowing thread, and raw Silk; having attended to that duty, beg leave to report:

Your committee regret that there was no more of the several articles presented for examination; and at the same time would express their satisfaction with the improvements making in our county; and can but look forward with pleasing anticipation, that we shall soon arise to a degree of perfection in our Domestic Manufactures. Mr. Noah Chandler presented for premium 22 1-2 yards black fulled Cloth, which was the best examined by your committee, who were highly pleased with both the stock and manufactory; and would recommend that he receive the premium offered by the society. There was two pieces of flannel presented. John Fairbanks presented a very handsome piece, but not being the requisite number of yards to entitle him to the premium offered by the society, we passed it to the Incidental Committee. S. C., and Abigail Wood presented a piece of Flannel of good stock, and well manufactured. Your committee recommend that the Misses Woods receive the premium offered by the society. Your committee would speak in high terms of a piece of Cloth presented for examination by Sewall Page, manufactured by his wife, Mrs. Polly Page; twenty-eight yards, 145 skeins; weight 13 lbs.; intended for fulling—of full

blooded wool, the best part of the fleece. Any gentleman, a friend to domestic manufactures in Kennebec, could but feel proud to wear a suit made of that cloth, when well dressed.—No Linen sheeting presented. No cotton or linen Table cloths presented. S. C. and Abigail Wood presented a very handsome article of cotton and linen. Your committee did not feel authorized to say, that they were entitled to the premium offered by the society, but hand it over to the incidental committee, hoping that merit will be rewarded. There was one Counterpane entered by Mrs. James Brainard, and we recommend that she receive the premium offered by the society. Your committee examined two pieces of Carpeting. Mr. Isaac Bowles presented the best piece, made from 3-4 blooded Saxony wool, spun by Mrs. Bowles, and colored and wove by Messrs P. & M. Gilroy, of Waterville. Your committee were much pleased with the article, and came to the conclusion, that the good people of Kennebec may save the expense and the mortification of having their floors covered with English carpets. Your committee recommend that Mr. Bowles receive the just premium for his piece of Carpeting of 28 yds. Samuel Stanley entered the second best piece of carpeting; and your committee recommend that he receive the second premium. Your committee examined five Hearth Rugs; four presented for premium, and one as a sample, that our daughters might see what could be done by patience and perseverance: we say that rug was decidedly the best. Your committee were at a loss and loth to decide who should receive the premium, as they were all good and handsome; but we came to the conclusion that Mrs. Susan Bishop's was the best, on account of the cloth being sowed through, instead of being sowed on. We recommend that Mrs. Bishop receive the premium. There was no yarn, or linen Sewing Thread entered.

There were two entries of Raw Silk; one by Mrs. E. Holmes, the other by Mr. Sylvester King. Your committee were highly gratified, and could but feel pleased with the prospect before us, that the day is not far distant when this article, as well as many others, will be brought to perfection in this country, and thereby stop hundreds of thousands of dollars, from going to India and other foreign parts, that are now sent there yearly for articles which we are fully competent to bring to perfection in our own State. It was ascertained by one of your committee, (after the others had left the fair,) that Mr. S. King's silk had not been examined by the committee; and being too late to receive that attention due, for it was well worth the attention of all, it was recommended to be handed to the incidental committee. Your committee recommend that Mrs. E. Holmes have the premium on raw Silk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DUDLEY MOODY, per order.

Winthrop, Sept. 19, 1833.

Beech Trees proof against Electrical Fluid. A correspondent of the American Farmer states, that it is a very common opinion among surveyors and woodsmen of the western states, that the beech trees possess the non-conducting power ascribed to the cedar; "I presume," says he, "I have passed a hundred oaks which have been stricken, and although beech is more common than any other timber, have not discovered one of that kind."

CULTURE OF SILK.

Marcellus Sept. 10, 1833.

MR. L. TUCKER.—I send herewith, for publication in the Genesee Farmer, a copy of a letter, lately written by myself to a friend of mine in the county of Oneida. The subject of it is the culture of silk, with reference to its general introduction in this section of the country. As I have, not unfrequently, addressed the readers of the Farmer on the same subject, I am aware, they may accuse me of bringing it too often to their consideration. My apology, if apology be needed, is, that I considered this as a subject of deep interest to the community. The silk-growing business is already commenced, by many praise worthy citizens in western New-York: it must, and I am sure, it will, go on. Yet in the present stage of its existence, while no profits are realized, and its advantages are seen only at a distance, and perhaps through a false glass, it is necessary, in order to keep up the excitement, that the bellows be kept constantly blowing. At the bellows therefore I take my station, and THERE I hope to stand, until the object is secured.

When once mulberry foliage shall have become plenty in the country, and the business of silk-making, shall have assumed the attitude which belongs to it, there will be no farther need of individual exertion to keep it in motion and accelerate its progress. The business will then recommend itself; and as the fire will burn spontaneously, there will be no need of continuing the use of the bellows.

DAN. BRADLEY.

Copy of a letter to Samuel Royce, Esq. of Clinton Village, in the county of Oneida, on the Culture of Silk and its application to this country.

Marcellus, Sept. 9, 1833.

DEAR SIR—Since I left your hospitable mansion into which, while a sick man, it was recently my good fortune to be cast, I have reflected on the conversation that passed between us relative to the culture of silk, and its adaption to the circumstances and condition of your family. It appears to me, that the subject, in relation only to your own interest, merits greater attention than we then gave to it.

For several years, I have had the culture of silk, with reference to its general introduction in the United States, and especially in this section of the country, under my own special consideration, and have given great attention to the subject. Of course, I have kept myself in constant pursuit of such information as might give me light in relation to this subject. My success in this has been less than I have hoped it would be; yet I flatter myself, that I have acquired some knowledge of the silk business that may be useful to my fellow citizens, and to yourself, and your family in particular. So far as relates to nurturing silk worms, and converting their produce into merchantable commodities, I yet lack the best of all knowledge that is, such as is derived from practical experience. But, sir, such knowledge as I have, it will give me great pleasure to impart to you, if it can do you any good or afford you any satisfaction.

In the first place permit me to say, the question is settled beyond all dispute, that silk may be produced in the United States, and in wes-

tern New York particularly, to as great advantage as in any part of the world. That vast quantities of it are produced SOMEWHERE, we all know; and we know too that the annual consumption of this article in the United States alone, amounts in value to little or nothing less than eight millions of dollars. We are informed, by unquestionable authorities, that, in whatever parts of the world the silk growing business prevails, it is considered one of the most productive occupations, yielding to industry a greater reward than almost any thing else.

As my subject is vast, I must pass over it with all practicable brevity. It need not be considered, that there is any obstacle in the way of making silk to great profit, in the village of Clinton, or any where else within the bounds of our happy country. If, as is known to be the fact it is a profitable business, in other countries, no reason can be seen why it may not be equally so in this. In regard to the expediency of introducing it at your own premises, permit me to say, I scarcely know of another private situation, at which it could be introduced, under circumstances so felicitous. I need not assign my reasons for thinking so. The most of them will readily occur to your own mind. I will, therefore, say only that, so far as relates to house-room, for the accommodation of silk worms, you are already happily prepared for carrying on the silk-making business, on a large scale. We have information, derived from experience, and entitled to full credence, that a room, eighty feet by forty, will be sufficient to accommodate a million of worms. The large building which you occupy, including the numerous apartments of its lower and upper stories, will afford that amount of space, and much more. A portion of it, sufficient to accommodate a million of worms, or more can be spared for that use, during the short time that worms operate, and yet the family, although it may be numerous, experience no serious inconvenience.

At a moderate and safe calculation, 3,000 worms will produce a pound of reeled silk: of course, a million will produce 333 1-3 pounds. The value of this, at \$5 a pound, (the lowest estimated value,) will be \$1,666 66-100. But we are told that, if silk is well reeled, as it always may be, with proper care and attention, it is now worth, in the American markets, from seven to ten dollars a pound. The amount of labor requisite, for taking care of a million of worms, every thing included, is estimated as follows; for the first week two persons; for the second week four; for the third eight; and the remainder of the time, which may be ten days or more, from sixteen to twenty. The most of these laborers may be boys and girls, women, and aged decrepit people. It will always be easy to hire enough of such laborers, and at trifling wages. You will reflect, dear sir, that HERE there is no expense of carts, wagons, and ploughs, harrows, harnesses, oxen, horses, &c. And surely there will be no necessity of employing WHISKEY as an agent, in carrying on this business.

The quantity of land necessary to be employed for the growth of mulberry trees, will not be great. Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, who has been taught by experience, tells us, that a full grown mulberry tree will produce fol-

liage enough to feed 5,000 worms. If then a million are to be fed, the number of full grown trees, must be two hundred. But the same gentleman remarks that, in order to guard against failures, and lossess of leaves which may happen after they are picked, and also to save the trees from excessive cropping, it is better to have double the number, that is, two trees for every 5,000 worms.

If it be intended, that Mulberry trees shall attain to all the growth of which they are susceptible, it will, doubtless, be necessary to set them at as great distances from each other, as apple trees are usually set in orchards, perhaps greater. This, we know, is practiced in many places, and it may be the better way; yet, it is not the way that I should recommend to planters, in this section of the country. I think it better to incumber no more ground with mulberry trees, than will be necessary for the intended purposes. If set in a form much more dense than that of apple orchards, they will grow, for several years, to perfect advantage, and in the mean time, produce as much foliage as if set in any other form. Subsequently, if it be desired to give room to some of them for greater extensions; they may be thinned. I have advised many of my fellow citizens, who have sought to me for advice, to set mulberry trees, if intended for standards, at the distance of ten or twelve feet apart. I know not now how to give better advice. You will see, my plan is, to have mulberry trees, after a year or two exclusively occupy the ground. At first, for one or two seasons potatoes, or other crops, may grow among them. Subsequently, tillage should cease, and nothing be required of the soil, but the produce of mulberry foliage.

There is another manner of setting mulberry trees, which is much recommended; that is, to set them in hedges, or otherwise in a form so dense, as to give at the rate of 3,000 trees, or nearly that number, to an acre. Persons commencing mulberry plantations, will do well to occupy a portion of the ground allotted to that use, with trees planted in this manner. The produce of such plantations, is said to be very great. I have little doubt of the fact, that an acre of good soil, planted with mulberry trees, three fourths of it at ten or twelve feet distances the remainder in hedges, or otherwise in a dense form, will, after the trees have been set five or six years, and well taken care of, produce foliage enough to support a million of worms. Some writers say, an acre may supply "two millions." I dare not put the estimate so high. It is enough to say, one million. There are very few farms in the county, whose produce, in the ordinary way of farming, exceeds, in value, that of one such acre. If such are the facts, how great are the inducements to engage in the silk business? Surely, many thousands of our industrious citizens, should hasten to embark in an enterprise, so full of promise.

Although I am perfectly sincere in making these remarks, yet there are in society many individuals whom I could not advise to meddle at all with the silk business. For instance if the man be a lover of ease, and given to indolence; if he be careless and slack in his manner of conducting business; if his faith be weak so that he cannot labor with a view to objects

unseen and placed at some distance; or if he lack courage to encounter difficulties and disappointments, and be hasty to relinquish pursuits, if not attended with immediate success, he should by no means be advised to undertake the culture of silk. If he do, its certain he will not succeed in it. It scarcely need be said he will succeed little or no better in any thing else.

Concluded next week.

MECHANICS.

A few Remarks on the Relation which subsists between a Machine and its Model. By EDWARD SANG, Teacher of Mathematics, Edinburgh.

At first sight, a well constructed model presents a perfect representation of the disposition and proportion of the parts of a machine, and of their mode of action.

Misled by the alluring appearance, one is apt, without entering minutely into the inquiry, also to suppose that the performance of a model, is in all cases, commensurate with that of the machine which it is formed to represent. Ignorant of the inaccuracy of such an idea, too many of our ablest mechanics and best workmen waste their time and abilities on contrivances, which, though they perform well on the small scale, must, from their very nature fail when enlarged. Were such people acquainted with the mode of computing the effects, or had they a knowledge of natural philosophy, sufficient to enable them to understand the basis on which such calculations are founded, we should see fewer crude and impracticable schemes prematurely thrust upon the attention of the public. This knowledge, however, they are too apt to regard as unimportant, or as difficult of attainment. They are startled by the absurd distinction which has been drawn between theory and practice, as if theory were other than a digest of the results of experience; or, if they overcome this prejudice, and resolve to dive into the arena of philosophy, they are bewildered among names and signs having begun the subject at the wrong end. That the attainment of such knowledge is attained with difficulty is certain, but it is with such difficulty only as can be overcome by properly directed application. It would be, indeed, preparing disappointment to buoy them up with the idea, that knowledge, even of the most trivial importance, can be acquired without labor. Yet it may not be altogether useless, for the sake both of those who are already, and of those who are not, acquainted with these principles, to point out the more prominent causes, on account of which the performance of no model can, on any occasion, be considered as representative of the machine. Such a notice will have the effect of directing the attention, at least, to this important subject. In the present state of the arts the expense of constructing a full-sized instrument is in almost every instance, beyond what its projector would feel inclined, or even be able, to incur. The formation of a model is thus universally resorted to, as a prelude to the attempt on the large scale. An inquiry, then, into the relation which a model bears to the perfect instrument, can hardly fail to carry along with it the advantage of forming a tolerable guide, in estimating the real benefit which a contrivance is likely to confer upon society.

In the following paper I propose to examine the effect of a change of scale on the strength and on the friction of machines, and, at the same time, to point out that adherence to the strictest principles which is apparent in all the works of nature, and of which I mean to avail myself in fortifying my argument.

Previous, however, to entering on the subject proper, it must be remarked that, when we enlarge

the scale according to which any instrument is constructed, its surface and its bulk are enlarged in much higher ratios. If for example the linear dimensions of an instrument be all doubled, its surface will be increased four, and its solidity eight fold. Were the linear dimensions increased ten times, the superficies would be enlarged one hundred, & the solidity one thousand times. On these facts, the most important which geometry presents, my after-remarks are mostly to be founded.

All machines consist of moveable parts, sliding or turning on others, which are bound together by bands, or supported by props. To the frame work I shall first direct my attention.

In the case of a simple prop, destined to sustain the mere weight of some part of the machine, the strength is estimated at so many hundred weights per square inch of cross section. Suppose that in the model, the strength of the prop is sufficient for double the load put on it, and let us examine the effect of an enlargement, ten fold, of the scale according to which the instrument is constructed. By such an enlargement, the strength of the prop would be augmented 100 times; it would be able to bear 200 loads such as that of the model, but then the weight to be put on it would be 1000 times that of the small machine, so that the prop in the large machine would be able to bear only the fifth part of the load to be put on it. The machine, then, would fall to pieces by its own weight.

Here we have one more example of the erroneous manner in which a model represents the performance of a large instrument. The supports of small objects ought to be smaller in proportion than of large ones. Architects, to be sure, are accustomed to enlarge and to reduce in proportion; but nature, whose structures possess infinitely more symmetry, beauty, and variety, than those of which art can boast, is content to change her proportions at each change of size. Let us conceive an animal having the proportions of an elephant and only the size of a mouse; not only would the limbs of such an animal be too strong for it, they would also be so unwieldy that it would have no chance among the more nimble and better proportioned creatures of that size. Reverse the process, and enlarge the mouse to the size of an elephant, and its limbs, totally unable to sustain the weight of its immense body, would scarcely have strength to disturb its position even when recumbent.

The very same remarks apply to that case in which the weight, instead of compressing, distends the support. The chains of Trinity Pier are computed to be able to bear nine times the load put on them. But if a similar structure were formed of ten times the linear dimensions, the strength of the new chain would be one hundred times the strength of that at Trinity, while the load put upon it would be one thousand times greater; so that the new structure would possess only nineteenth of the strength necessary to support itself. Of how little importance, then, in bridge building, whether a model constructed on a scale of perhaps one to a hundred support its own weight! Yet, on such grounds, a proposition for throwing a bridge of two arches across the Forth, at Queensferry, was founded. Putting out of view the road-way and passengers altogether, the weight of the chain alone would have torn it to pieces. The larger species of spiders spin threads much thicker, in comparison with the thickness of their own bodies, than those spun by the smaller ones. And, as if sensible that the whole energies of their systems would be expended in the frequent reproduction of such massy webs, they choose the most secluded spots; while the smaller species, dreading no inconvenience from a frequent renewal of theirs, stretch them from branch to branch, and often from tree to tree. I have often been astonished at the prodigious lengths of these filaments, and

have mused on the immense improvement which must take place in science, and in strength of materials too, if we could, individually, undertake works of such comparative magnitude.

When a beam gives support laterally, its strength is proportioned to its breadth, and to the square of its depth conjointly. If, then, such a beam were enlarged ten times in each of its linear dimensions its ability to sustain a weight placed at its extremity would, on account of the increased distance from the point of insertion, be only one hundred times augmented, but the load to be put upon it would be one thousand times greater; and thus although the parts of the model be quite strong enough, we cannot thence conclude that those of the enlarged machine will be so.

It must be stated as a general principle, that, in similar machines, the strengths of the parts vary as the square, while the weights laid on them vary as the cube of the corresponding linear dimensions.

This fact cannot be too firmly fixed in the minds of machine makers; it ought to be taken into consideration even on the smallest change of scale, as it will always conduce either to the sufficiency or to the economy of a structure. To enlarge or diminish the parts of a machine all in the same proportion, is to commit a deliberate blunder. Let us compare the wing of an insect with that of a bird: enlarge a midge till its whole weight be equal to that of the sea-eagle, and, great as that enlargement must be, its wing will scarcely have attained the thickness of writing paper; the falcon would feel rather awkward with wings of such tenuity. The wings of a bird, when even idle, form a conspicuous part of whole animal; but there are insects which unfold, from beneath two scarcely perceived covers, wings many times more extensive than the whole surface of their bodies.

The larger animals are never supported laterally; their limbs are always in a position nearly vertical: as we descend in the scale of size the lateral support becomes more frequent, till we find whole tribes of insects resting on limbs laid almost horizontally. The slightest consideration will convince any one that lateral or horizontal limbs would be quite inadequate to support the weight of the larger animals. Conceive a spider to increase till his body weighed as much as that of a man, and then fancy one of us exhibiting feats of dexterity with such locomotive instruments as the spider would then possess!

The objects I have hitherto compared have been remote, that the comparisons might be more striking; but the same principles may be exhibited by the contrast of species the most nearly allied, or of individuals even of the same species. The larger species of spiders, for instance, rarely have their legs so much extended as the smaller ones; or, to take an example from the larger animals, the form of the Shetland pony is very different from that of the London dray horse.

How interesting it is to compare the different animals, and to trace the gradual change of form which accompanies each increase of size. In the smaller animals, the strength is, as it were, redundant, and there is room for the display of the most elaborate ornament. How complex or how beautiful are the myriads of insects which float in the air, or which cluster on the foliage! Gradually the larger of these become more simple in their structure, their ornaments less profuse. The structure of the birds is simpler and more uniform, that of the quadrupeds still more so. As we approach the larger quadrupeds, ornament, and then elegance, disappear. This is the law in the works of nature, and this ought to be the law among the works of art.

Among one class of animals, indeed, it may be said that this law is reversed. We have by no means a general classification of the fishes; but,

among those with which we are acquainted, we do not perceive such a prodigious change of form. Here, however, the animal has not to support its own weight; and whatever increase may take place in the size of an animal, a like increase takes place in the buoyancy of the fluid in which it swims. Many of the smaller aquatic animals exhibit the utmost simplicity of structure; but we know too little of the nature of their functions to draw any useful conclusions from this fact.

SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship New York at that port brings London papers to the 3d of September.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August within half a mile of the port of Boulogne. A vessel said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board was cast away, making the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th August to Oct. 31. The King delivered his speech in person.—It amounts to nothing, as usual.

Advices from Oporto to the 21st, and from Lisbon to the 17th, have been received in England. Lisbon was in a tranquil state. A corps of National Guards, to the number 13,000 have been formed. Lord William Russell had presented his credentials as British Minister, and the event was hailed with great rejoicing. On the 18 the constitutionalists at Oporto gained a considerable advantage over the Miguelites in the neighborhood of the city. The latter, in number 3,000 marched to join Bourmont, who was at Coimbra with 13,000. Don Miguel and Don Carlos were also there. The River Douro is now open to vessels of all nations.

LATE FROM LISBON. By Capt Owen, of the brig Clarissa Ann, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 26th Aug. we learn that on the 19 Don Miguel's troops evacuated Villa Nova, after having burnt and destroyed warehouses belonging to the Oporto company, principally, containing over ten thousand pipes of old Port Wine—the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. Oporto is free and all vessels go in and out without danger, the city is well supplied with every thing. At Don Miguel's Headquarters at Coimbra, and every where through the country, there are guerrillas in his favor; his partisans say he will attack Lisbon, but it is generally supposed he will be afraid to do so, as all the inhabitants are under arms and staunch to the liberal cause. His troops are robbing and plundering in all directions, and if foreign assistance, is not obtained, it will be some time ere the family quarrell is settled. Business was at a dead stand, and no demand for American produce. All ports in favor of Don Miguel, are strictly blockaded. [Bath Enquirer.]

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND. On Friday the 20th Sept., as Miss Van Buren, a young lady of the Valatie, was dressing her hair in the factory of Mr Baldwin, she accidentally brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts which makes 53 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter, and is placed about 17 inches from the upper floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in tossing back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably not reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning.

With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three revolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she was projected at a distance of eight or ten feet from it, leaving her entire scalp, from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertebra of the neck, fast to the shaft, and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor and proceeded to stop one of her looms which she tended, while the overseer stopped the wheel. Drs Miller and Philips were immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted from fright, the scalp was replaced upon the head and adjusted, and the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. The whole head, temple and forehead, was peeled to the bone, the blood streaming from the small veins and arteries over her shoulders; and to those who had seen the profusion of beautiful locks that formerly adorned her head, her first appearance impressed the idea of a headless trunk. Her presence of mind seemed at no time to have forsaken her. She was sitting in a chair when her physicians arrived, and observed that the back of her head was severely bruised, the only injury which she was then or even now, conscious of having received. She is at present in a comfortable condition and her physicians state that every symptom indicates a firm reunion of the parts, and a speedy recovery of health.—[Columbia N. Y. Sentinel.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ESSEX.—A Lamentable Catastrophe. Capt Smith of the brig Mexico, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, learning from Capt Lawton, just come in from New Port, that he had picked up in his brig near the islands of Bermuda, the mate and crew of the British ship Essex, Capt. Vaughan, which cleared from this port July 23, for Liverpool. Lawton ran close in with the Essex; she was nearly burnt to the water's edge and was burning when he left her.

The mate informed Capt. L. that Capt. Vaughan had died a few hours before the discovery of the fire, and the only passenger aboard, Mr. Hobson, lately engineer on the Ponchartrain Railroad, who was lying sick in the cabin, perished in the flames.

No intimation was had of the fire until the mainmast was burnt off, and the flames burst through the deck at various points. The crew could hardly get to their boats, and saved nothing but what they had on their backs.—Some suppose that fire was left in the hold by cigars or otherwise in stowing the cargo here; as the deck and sides were a cinder when discovered; but wet fermenting cotton may produce a spontaneous combustion. We can but relate and regret the unfortunate incident. The mates and crew had been landed at New Providence.—[New Orleans Bulletin, Sept. 25.]

THE STORM.—On Saturday and Sunday there was a heavy storm from the South East, which has raised the river to an unusual height, and swept away some lumber on the shore and wharve—but the greatest damage we fear has been at sea. A great number of vessels are said to have been driven on shore, capized, and some completely wrecked and their cargoes lost. The Bolivar, Springer, of this town is reported to have gone to pieces near Nahant; and the Mary, Russell, of this town lost a part of her deck load of hay. Other losses are reported but the extent and particulars are not yet known.—[Ken. Jour.]

The number of chickens hatched in ovens in Egypt, is calculated at one million a year.

HURRICANE.—We last Sunday were visited by a storm accompanied by a high wind from the S. E. This storm we understand did much damage to the shipping on the coast, and tore up much fence, &c. on the seaboard. We understand that it commenced in Boston about four o'clock in the afternoon, and blowed so hard at that time that the Steamboat for Portland did not venture out. In this place however there was no rain until the latter part of the evening, and the wind did not blow very hard until the latter part of Saturday night.

ORDERS for Premiums awarded by the several Adjudging Committees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, for 1833, (except on Crops, not yet reported,) are ready for delivery at the Office of SAMUEL P. BENSON, Winthrop.

MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, on Monday last, by the Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Mr. OLIVER STONE to Miss HARRIET FULLER, both of this town.

In Portland, Mr. Henry Fairbanks, of Monmouth, to Miss Pamela Webb, of Portland.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 14th inst. of consumption, Mr. MILTON CHANDLER, aged 44.

In Augusta, Miss Susan, daughter of James Snow, Esq. aged 41—Mr. Delafayette Ballard, aged 40.

At Natchez, during the prevalence of the cholera, no less than six Journeymen Printers were fatally attacked with the disease. Seven of the same class died in New Orleans. All were young men who had forsaken their homes and friends to make their fortunes.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Oct. 7.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day 2325 Beef Cattle, 178 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 750 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were quite unequal, but will average about the same as last week, for the same quality. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5; thin, and Steers and Cows at 3 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—No price appears yet to be settled for Barrelling cattle. A number of large lots were taken before they arrived at Brighton, at prices varying from \$3.75 to 4 25; among the lots were some very thin, and some market cattle.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$16, 23, 26, & 30.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 75 a 11; two years old, 11 a 15. Sheep.—We noticed a lot taken at \$1 33, 1 40, 1 50, 1 75, 1 88, 2, 2 08, 2 17, 2 25, and 2 83. We noticed some fine Wethers sold, but did not obtain the price.

Swine.—One lot, two thirds barrows, was taken for a fraction short of 4 1-2. Several lots more than half barrows, at 4 1-4. One lot, inferior, at 3 3-4. At retail, and in very small lots, 4 and 5 for sows, and 5 and 6 for barrows; price varying with the quality and size.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PRIVATE meeting next Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Are Manufacturing Establishments in this country a benefit to the immediate village in which they are located?

Per order,

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will continue the publication of the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Journal when bound makes a very pretty volume, and is convenient for preservation and future reference as well as present reading, giving a full and tolerably accurate account of the legislative proceedings of the year, with other current matter, all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. It ought to be in the possession of every politician.

The publication of the Daily Journal, with the debates in both houses of the Legislature, involves considerable expense and much labor, which can only be remunerated by a handsome list of subscribers. To obtain these the publisher relies on the friendly influence of those who have been his readers heretofore, not only political friends, but all who wish for a faithful and impartial report of legislative proceedings.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Maine Farmer office.

FOR SALE.

ON the Spear Farm, near Wayne Village, SIX ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, (from an imported Sow) four weeks old this day—will weigh 20 lbs. each.

Oct. 11.

B. W. VARNUM.

NOTICE.

THE person who took from Mr. Shaw's Hotel, probably by mistake, on the 18th of September last, a Whalebone WHIP, with ivory thimbles on the handle, will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the same place.

Oct. 12th.

3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, Oct. 1, 1833.

Comforth C. Smith
John Frost
Woster B. Cole
Temperance Felch
James Brigham
Daniel True
John Bodge

Asa Randall
George Gordon (2)
Lot Sturtevant
Simon Wing
Cyrus W. Foss
Prudence Handy

HENRY W. OWEN, Post Master.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WM. KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 15 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Albrea, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 250 varieties, including the Peonies, Moutan and Paeonaceae—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. He has appointed Messrs. Franklin Glazier of Hallowell, and David Stanley of Winthrop, Agents, with whom orders may be left, which will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 5.—2m35.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1833.

Avery Dudley
Briggs Sarah
Briggs John
Benjamin Samuel
Branard Oren
Curtis Olive S.
Chandler Samuel
Cottle Buzzilla
Chandler Alpheus M (3)
Dunn Mary
Ellis Frederick
Fogg Charlotte
Foster Hannah
Foster Stephen
Goodrich Aaron F.
Gilroy Hugh
Howard Elizabeth
Holland John
Jennings Josiah A.

Joy Benj.
Leadbetter Benjamin
Littlefield George
Marrow Matilda
Moody Daniel
Nelson — Mrs.
Philbrooks Charles
Page Martha D.
Pinkham Charles
Sears Moses
Shaw Fanny
Sutherland John P. (2)
Tinkham J. Colcord
Underwood Joseph H. Jr.
Woodcock Polly
Whittier Nathaniel
Wyman Elizabeth
Waterman Sally
White Joel

Care of John A. Pitts.

G. W. STANLEY, Post Master.

WANTED

A FIRST RATE BLACKSMITH, of steady habits. None other need apply. Enquire of F. J. BOWLES, Wayne, Sept. 25, 1833.

POETRY.

TO A MOTHER ON THE DEATH OF HER CHILD.

Beside my window grew a tree.
And on that tree a bird was bred—
'Twas dear, that little bird to me,
As the best gift that earth can shed.

Its carol came at misty morn
Into my heart with dreams of love,
And from its lowly perch of thorn,
It bore my cheerful thoughts above.

That little bird I loved it well,
Its mellow song its plumage of gold—
Each hark'd in memory's mystic cell
With thoughts of youth, sweet whispers told.

And oh, I never dreamed to part
With one so fair, to me so dear,—
But fondly deemed 'twould stay, my heart
With songs of love and peace to cheer.

But winter came, and in the morn,
That gentle bird was flown away—
No music echo'd from the thorn,
No foot was clinging to the spray!

'Twas gone, and its sweet silver chime,
To other lands away was borne;
And happy in its genial clime,
I would not though my heart be torn—

I would not wish that bird to stay,
In this cold land of storm and sleet;
Yet oft I deem some summer day,
My little bird once more to meet.

S. G. GOODRICH.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Literary Magazine.

LIFE AS IT IS.

In my youthful days I was anxious to discover that course of life which was calculated to afford me the greatest degree of happiness. And having a decided taste for society, I at first supposed married life preferable to any other. But upon a slight examination of the enjoyments of married persons, I saw little to confirm my opinion. Many disadvantages seemed to attend the matrimonial state. Nor did I once look for the comforts to be found in it, or the evils which are uniformly connected with single life. I immediately drew a conclusion unfavorable to marriage, and thought a bachelor's life would be the direct road to all valuable enjoyment.

These views I entertained for some years; and whenever the life of married persons came under my notice, I viewed it with sole reference to its disadvantages, while the more favorable circumstances passed entirely unobserved. But as some learned and wise men had spoken in high terms of matrimony, I resolved to begin a course of observation entirely on a new plan. I determined carefully to mark the blessing as well as the evils, attached to the life of every individual that should come within the limits of my knowledge, whether married or unmarried, old or young, and to keep a rigid account of both debt and credit. I did not long proceed in this way before I began to feel myself wonderfully disappointed. Instead of finding happiness the most frequent in single life, it was at least in the proportion of one to one directly the reverse. I found that whatever happiness may attend the one who lives single, is more than equal by the enjoyment resulting from the marriage union. Behold the blissful pair! Whatever one possesses, belongs equally to the other. All things are shared in common. Whether delight or sorrow, comfort or distress, affect them, they both partake. And since happiness is not lessened by being imparted, nor pain increased by division, each one has double the social enjoyment that single life would afford, without any addition of misery. For by imparting, each one is made partaker of the full amount of joy that

belongs to the two; but by dividing, neither shares more than half the weight of sorrow that would be attached to each individual separately. Nor is this all; for almost innumerable associations and ties bring into exercise those benevolent affections of the married, which to others are unknown.

The many instances of good feeling, of tender affection, of commiseration for the sufferer, which the endearing ties of parent and child, of husband and wife, are calculated to awaken and cherish, must ever be strangers to persons of other situations in life than that of honorable wedlock.

Love of country, genuine taste for refined society, enlightened zeal for the advancement of education, and a fitness for becoming useful members of the community, are all promoted by the conjugal tie. This is apparent both from observation and experience,—from the testimony of the moderns, and the voice of the ancients.

Now let us listen to the account of those devoted to single life, first appears a sour and surly bachelor, unsocial, unfeeling, regardless of the weal or the woes of human kind, petulant, nig-gardly, and odd; a friend to none, and beloved by nobody except his own dear self—scarcely that for he is almost disgusted with his own life. Can happiness take up her abode with such a character as this? Surely not—as soon might light dwell with darkness, or oil mix with water. Next we will observe the female who has never visited the temple of Hymen. Her state, though infinitely preferable to the one last described, is far from being enviable. I allude to those only advanced beyond the proper age for marriage. If the single sister be of the more active, fearless, and forward turn, she is usually fond of dictation; and having no domestic concerns of her own to occupy her talents, she is ever intruding on the affairs of others—a torment to herself and a plague to all around her. But if she happens to possess a character more inclined to modesty and diffidence she soon falls into innocent insignificance, and is scarcely known in the circles of society.

To this picture of single life, however, there are many honorable exceptions, in both sexes. And these remarks are considered as only applicable to a majority of those who prefer living without marriage, and as expressive of the general tendency that such a course must usually have on the human character. An impartial survey of life and its enjoyments elicits the conclusion that man was never destined to be alone, and that single life was never intended either to make him happy or to give him the highest degree of usefulness in the world. If the height of envied bliss is attainable by mortal man, it must be sought in married life.

But there are no exceptions to this grand paragon of perfection you portray under the character of matrimony? Surely there are, many; for all conditions and stations in life have their advantages. There are many unhappy persons who are married, but it is presumed the same individuals would have been vastly more so if unmarried. There are some happy ones also who are unmarried; yet it is believed their enjoyment would be much increased by the conjugal tie. It is not from a few individual cases that we are to determine, but from the aggregate of happiness or misery that is actually experienced by considerable portions of these two classes of the community, where in other respects their privileges in life are very nearly equal. It is to persons under such circumstances that my observations have been confined, and my conclusions correspond with the opinions of the wisest and best of men. Dr. Adam Clarke says, 'There are difficulties and trials in all states; but let marriages and celibacy be weighed fairly and I am persuaded the former will be found to have fewer than the latter.' This remark is in accordance with that Divine econo-

my which said, 'It is not good that man should be alone,' and which pronounced 'marriage honorable in all.' Since marriage is regarded so honorable by all good men and by Divine authority, it is strange that any rational person should attempt to disprove its utility. Dr Franklin had so favorable an idea of the importance of matrimony, that he recommended early marriages; as he thought the tempers and habits of the parties, if married when young, would the more easily become assimilated, and happy life be more likely to ensue. That the married state presents advantages for both domestic and social happiness, above any which is attainable in single life, is evident not only from observation, but from the testimony of wise and great men, and from the fact that marriage is of Divine institution. It may be proved also upon philosophical principles; but this on the present occasion is unnecessary. Some others maintain that marriage is not conducive to happiness. The worthy authoress of "Real Life," which appeared in the first number of the "Boston Literary Magazine," expresses strong doubts; but I conclude her to be of that class of females who denounce matrimony because they are not happy subjects of it, & only need a fair opportunity of embracing some worthy gentleman's hand, to convince the world that they are heartily disposed to renounce their former errors relative to this subject.

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